

# The Washington Times

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## MARCH CIRCULATION.

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	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
Daily and Sunday	1,226,734	3,680,202	7,360,404	14,720,808
Daily only	35	75	1.50	3.00
Sunday only	15	30	60	1.20

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In each issue of The Times the circulation figures for the previous day are plainly printed at the head of the first page at the left of the date line.

Entered at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

Major Sylvester has accepted the chair of local geography in the District service college.

When the Glidden tourists start their automobile run to Ottawa tomorrow the President will officially "speed them on their way."

An esteemed contributor writes to say that the ten Democrats who voted against reciprocity did not make a bit, but perhaps they have made ten home runs.

President Taft has been asked by a Kentucky farmer to furnish names for recently arrived triplets, a boy and two girls. Why not call the boy Coy and the girls Res and Pros?

April 22 must be the anniversary of some great domestic tragedy known only to prospective brides and grooms. Not a single marriage license was issued in the District yesterday.

Louis Zinkhan, generally looked upon as likely to succeed Warden McKee in about two months, has an unusual motto applied during twenty-nine years of prison work. It is: "Let them forget they're locked up."

The bakery wagons have been developing some vicious tendencies of late. If this thing of running over people keeps up some of the victims had better be sent to the Pasteur Institute for examination.

There is nothing remarkable about the request Postmaster General Hitchcock received from a school girl asking his aid in changing her name except the fact that it was her first name instead of the last she objected to.

Advocates of the merchant marine will soon be drawing a moral from the fact that a consul reports that he has just seen the United States flag aloft for the first time in a year, and that by the casual passing of a private steam yacht.

A wealthy philanthropist is reported to have authorized the President to announce when he thinks best the endowment of a laboratory in this city for aeronautic research in Washington. The public confirmation of the report may come at the dinner of aeronauts in New York on Thursday.

There's a pertinent paragraph in the report of the District Health Department for the week ending April 15. It is this: "When the sun is shining in outdoor air, eight are found in indoor air." This, in reality, is the secret of the good health that comes to those who live in the open. It is not that outdoor air contains remedial properties, but that it contains practically no injurious bacteria. The moral needs no elucidation.

To the men and women who have been instrumental in continuing the operation of the Straus milk laboratory the thanks not only of this community, but of the entire country, are due. Through their efforts the country will doubtless have in the National Capital a means of determining just what is the best food for infants, a problem as yet far from solution. The plant's usefulness will be far greater than that of furnishing food to 250 Washington infants whose parents are too poor to buy it, great as is that service.

It's back to the desks again tomorrow for the 5,000 children and 2,000 officials and teachers of Washington's public school system. The Easter vacation is over, and the long period of spring and early summer work begins. This is universally recognized as the most trying part of the school year on children and instructors alike. Children are restless and teacher is likely to be irritable. Parents who give teachers a lift during the next two and a half months by looking after the conduct of their children will be rendering a much appreciated kindness.

As the new Congress grows older the District of Columbia is, almost daily, receiving additional evidence that the new House of Representatives proposes to do some serious legislation for the "ten miles square" which constitutes the Capital of the Nation. The latest evidence was the conference yesterday afternoon between the District Commissioners and the Chairman, Mr. Johnson, of the District Committee. If the District Committee continues to display the interest in Washington that has marked its course thus far, good results are bound to be achieved.

Never in fiction from the Far East did jewel plucked from the eye of a Buddha stimulate with such misfortune

for all who came into possession of it as has the famous Hope diamond, now the subject of litigation in this city. And a strange incident of its alluring power is that during this coming week, when the District Supreme Court shall decide the motion for judgment in the present litigation, May Yoho, former owner of the "hoodoo" diamond and former wife of the man for whose family it was named, will be in the Capital and will probably be in court.

Considerably over 600 members of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade have signed their names to a declaration that in their belief the best interests of the community are to be subserved by consolidation of the two bodies. It will be a poor commentary upon the broadmindedness of Washington if, after this declaration, it be found that the merger plans fall from lack of ability to arrange details. No narrow views or false pride in either organization should be allowed to defeat what the large majority believes to be a measure demanded by the best interests of the whole community.

## ARREST OF LOS ANGELES TIMES DYNAMITERS.

The best traditions of the typical Hawkshaw have been maintained by the skill with which William J. Burns, a private detective, has, apparently, run down the conspirators who are responsible for the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times office on the first of last October. As a result of his efforts John J. McNamara, the international secretary of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers of America; his brother James, and a confederate, are being hurried to California on requisition papers which had been carefully prepared in advance. Detective Burns and his assistants found a large quantity of high explosives in the basement of the ironworkers' headquarters, where the secretary was arrested. James McNamara and Orrie McManigal, who were arrested in Detroit at the same time, had just checked a grip containing enough explosives to have blown up the city. The detective feels that his chain of evidence is complete.

The arrests come as the climax of one of the most sensational crimes in the history of the country. Not since the Steunenberg murder has violence as a factor in labor troubles come in for so much discussion in this country. No thoughtful and conservative man will believe that the great body of organized labor in this country has countenance, much less inspired, such outrages as the destruction of the Los Angeles Times, even though that paper has been at times bitterly hostile to labor unions. The men who make up the rank and file of labor organizations feel that they have quite enough to do to protect themselves by peaceful methods from the discriminations and oppressions put upon them. As men of common sense they realize that a resort to violence, even if they had the disposition, would defeat their own ends.

While in the present instance it would seem that the chain of evidence is practically complete, common fairness demands that, until the contrary be proven, the Los Angeles outrage should be attributed to individual depravity rather than to the organization of which the alleged criminals were members. This being the case, it is certain that the labor unions of the country will be the first, as certainly they should be, in demanding and furnishing the most searching investigation of the charges which have been lodged against the secretary of the bridge and structural ironworkers. It is unfortunate in the extreme that the cause of organized labor should be made to suffer, as so often it does, by the irresponsible conduct of those who pose as its friends.

## THE WORK OF THE STATE LEGISLATURES.

The State Legislatures are giving excellent proof that they, too, have been touched by the magic wand of the new moral movement. They have been getting into step with the sentiment that demands good government because good government is both good morals and good business. So long as decent government was regarded merely as good business it had small chance. The average man could figure that his hands were full of business, anyhow; business that with proper attention would earn him bigger returns than he could hope to secure from devotion of energies to politics.

But it is different when the moral element comes to be clearly perceived. That element is now recognized, and is responsible for the splendid work that many legislatures are doing this year.

To begin with, thirty States have now ratified the income tax amendment to the Constitution; so many that the onus of doubt about ultimate indorsement of that measure is greatly lightened. Five more States will very likely add their ratifications before midsummer, making enough to put the new provision into the Constitution. Two years ago, when the income tax amendment was submitted to the States, there was general doubt whether it could command the ratifications of three-fourths of the States. Today there is little uncertainty. California has given the country the finest example of what a regenerated public opinion may accomplish through a willing legislature. Under Governor Johnson and the other reform leaders the State which for decades was our worst type of the machine-ridden community, is become the leader in the movement for progressive government. It has provided for initiative, referendum, and recall, for better administration

tion of cities; for the most rigorous and effective regulation of all kinds of public service facilities. It will have real popular designation of Senators hereafter; corrupt practices acts have been passed which provide adequate guarantees against return to the old Southern Pacific domination.

Away on the other coast, New Jersey has accomplished much of the same results. In its last hours the legislature agreed on the enabling act for commission government in cities, including the initiative, referendum, and recall. The powers of the public service commission have been extended and now include most efficient provision for determining and prescribing rates and charges. The outrageous archaic ballot law that was the very cornerstone of corruption in Jersey has been wiped out and a modern, civilized method substituted.

California and Jersey are only typical of the activities of many other legislatures. Washington, Oregon, Montana, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan—everywhere the work of returning the government to the hands of the people has been pushed forward. There will be less disposition to question whether the legislatures are worth preserving. They are giving the answer.

## REGULATION OF HERDIC COMPANY NEEDED.

The forty blocks bounded by K and U and Fourteenth and Eighteenth streets northwest is probably the most densely populated area of the same size in Washington, and there is probably no section that has poorer transportation facilities. On its eastern boundary is the Fourteenth street line; on its western is the Connecticut avenue line. Two of the four blocks from Fourteenth to Eighteenth are the longest in the city.

No street railway traverses the interior of this big district. People living in its center must walk to Fourteenth street or Connecticut avenue to reach a street car. The alternative is—speak it softly—the herdic.

The herdic answers no law of nature or of man. It is sufficient unto itself. It cometh and goeth as it listeth—and its comings are rare and its goings rarer. It follows its own sweet will. It is like Ben King's tramp who

Came from where he started.

And was going where he went.

Patrons of the herdic, or, more properly, would-be patrons of the herdic, will hail with delight the news that the District Commissioners are trying to find some authority to enable them to compel the Metropolitan Coach Company, which operates the herdic line, to establish a schedule and maintain it. The herdies are practically useless now because nobody knows when they will arrive or depart. If they are to be permitted to operate the public interest demands that they be run on a time card. The fact that it does not seem feasible to require either of the street railway companies to build a line through the center of the section supposed to be served by the herdies makes it doubly necessary that the coach company render dependable service.

## REAL ART IN FITTING M-LADY'S SHOES.

The shoe salesmen of Gotham must be a crude lot, with a distressing ignorance of feminine nature. A member of the Shoe Dealers' Association has been giving out an interview in which he makes the ungallant assertion that women's feet are growing larger year by year, and that it is now necessary to use a secret code for marking the numbers. Thus the feminine purchaser is once more the victim of man's deception. She is made to believe that she is wearing No. 1 A when in reality she is fully filling an expansive No. 2.

This story of a secret code among shoe dealers has long since taken rank along with the Japanese war scares. As a deep, dark conspiracy for keeping lovely woman in ignorance as to the extent to which walking has developed her feet it has been passed up as crude and uncandid. That New York should have retained it, if in reality it ever had any existence, is but another evidence of the innate provincialism of the big town.

Here in Washington the men who fit shoes to the feet of women are real artists. No Phidias or Schuler ever had a more unerring eye for the feminine foot. On the instant the Washington artist takes in all the peculiarities of its contour as well as its general bulk—or, more properly speaking, its minuteness. Indeed, the most expert fitters, with a real feeling for their art, can glance at the very golphies which Mimi throws aside, and tell the height of her patrician arch and the length of each rosebud toe.

Numbers? Why, he doesn't know her number himself. Trained in the finer chivalry of trade, he would as soon ask her age as the number of her shoe, or repeat backstairs tattle as tell what he thought that number probably was in plain figures. He simply fits her by the eye, Betty Martin—by the eye.

What muckers they must be in Gotham with their secret codes!

## Paving Stone Cargo Overboard to Free Ship

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., April 22.—After half of her cargo of paving stones had been thrown overboard, the schooner Caroline Gray, of Rockland, Me., which grounded on Woodend bar Thursday, was hauled into deep water on the morning of Friday by the tug Neptune, and towed into the harbor, apparently uninjured.

## GEORGE PLANS TO WESTGATE TAX NEEDS OF DISTRICT

### New York Representative to Revive Old Report by Tom L. Johnson.

The citizens of the District of Columbia are to have the benefit of a Democratic investigation, if Representative Henry George of New York, single taxer and free trader, has his way. Mr. George, a member of the House District Committee, proposes to conduct a searching inquiry into the methods of assessment and taxation in vogue in Washington, with a view to making a more equal distribution of the cost of maintaining the District government.

### Johnson's Report.

Johnson was the chairman of a special committee which conducted an investigation into "the assessment of taxes in the District of Columbia." He made an exhaustive report on the subject, but it never received consideration at the hands of Congress. Recently Mr. George came across this report and it came to him as applicable to conditions as they exist today as when it was drawn up twenty years ago. Mr. George says that it will be necessary to go over much of the ground covered by the old investigating committee, but he insists that Mr. Johnson saw so far into the future when he wrote the report that many of the things predicted a score of years ago have come to pass.

"Such change in the subject of assessment as will embody the principle urged upon us by the representative taxpayer, brought to our attention—that of exempting improvements from the assessment and confining it to the value of the land itself.

### To Collect Information.

"But we recommend at the same time such provision for the collection of information as to the actual value of land as will not only furnish reliable means of determining selling value, but will make it easier at any future time to change the subject of taxation from the selling value to the rental value of land.

### Wife Says Schmidt Sanctioned Confession

CHICAGO, April 22.—Mrs. Anna Schmidt has come here from St. Louis to seek to save Dr. Haldane Cleminson from life imprisonment and to clear her conscience of a torturing burden.

Mrs. Schmidt now confesses that she spent a night of revelry with Dr. Cleminson on the night that his wife was killed. Cleminson stands convicted of killing Mrs. Cleminson.

The affidavits setting forth Mrs. Schmidt's confession have been placed in the hands of Cleminson's lawyers, and will be presented by them to the court in a demand for a new trial for their client.

Mrs. Schmidt, who is the wife of a St. Louis liquor dealer, says that she has been constantly tortured by the knowledge that a confession from her husband to the murder of his wife was being withheld from the court.

Finally, according to her story, she confided her secret to her mother and then to her husband. She says that her husband furnished her the money to make her trip to this city to give her confession and seek to save Dr. Cleminson.

One year old, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth, of St. Louis. She says that her confession, though revealing shame, has relieved her conscience.

## Foss Hits At Boston's Big Trust Estates

BOSTON, April 22.—Governor Foss has issued a statement saying that there is a favored class in the taxation of Boston real estate and urging that the advantages of this favored class be taken away. It is the fruit of the governor's deliberations upon taxation questions. Prof. Bullcock, of Harvard, is his adviser.

The governor points out that the present tax laws have created advantages in choice properties here and there, and that the artificial market has been created by mortgage investments.

The first move of the governor has thus touched the great trust estates which cover the business and financial districts of the city. He has been featured as the "dead hand," but the governor does not discuss the subject further than to refer to the existence of favored classes.

## Sisters Meet After Forty Years of Separation

BOURNE, Mass., April 22.—After forty years of separation, during which time they lived less than 100 miles apart, two sisters, Mrs. Jane Shinnars, of 33 Pleasant street, Wrentham, and Mrs. Edward Harris, of 101 North street, met here yesterday. The last time the sisters met at the funeral of their father at Valley Falls, R. I. Mrs. Shinnars went to Meriden, Conn., and Mrs. Harris to Rock Rock, R. I. Each addressed letters to the other which neither received, and for the last quarter century each sought by every means to find the other.

Last week Mrs. Shinnars received word that her sister had married a man named Harris, and she found her sister living at Bourne. Letters proved the information to be correct.

## MUCK RAKING FOR OLD HERDIC LINE

### Commissioners Plan Investigation of Sixteenth Street Service With View to Forcing Improvements. Many Complaints Made.

How dear to the heart is the Sixteenth Street Herdic, Whom the corner it rolls into view.

Its battered old sides and its windows all broken—

It still is a haven of refuge to you. How oft have you booked that jumbly-wagon.

That jolting transportation, that motor car freak?

The Sixteenth Street Herdic, the tumble-down Herdic, the rattled Herdic that runs about a week.

The poor old Sixteenth street herdic is about to be muck-raked. The heartless District Commissioners are after it. They have sicked the corporation counsel onto it, and there are dark days and evil deeds ahead.

"Why is the herdic?"

"That's the question the District Commissioners want answered. Also, they want answer to 'When and wherefore is the herdic?' To date their queries have fallen on empty ears. Nobody knows.

Everybody knows there is such a thing as a herdic line in Washington. Everybody at some time in his life has seen one of these ancient vehicles lumbering along Pennsylvania avenue in front of the White House, careening around the corner past the Department of Justice, or groaning up Sixteenth street. That's about as far, however, as human knowledge on the herdic problem goes. Nobody will venture much more of opinion.

Theoretically, the herdies are supposed to operate in the public interest and to carry passengers. But their real functions and activities are sealed in mystery. Mostly, they are used by Washingtonians to point out to visitors as one of the transportation jokes of the National Capital.

### Folks Excited.

It seems, however, that the big section of folks who live between the Fourteenth and Sixteenth streets are very much concerned over the bumpy-bump motor wagons that occasionally ply up and down the Avenue of the Presidents. It's three long blocks to a car line for them, so they've got into the habit of dropping into the District building and slinging into the District building took these seriously. Nobody supposed anybody would get very much excited over the Washington herdies, as being operated for humorous purposes only. But quite a grist of complaints accumulated as the years sped by, and now Gen. John A. Johnston, who takes his duties as Commissioner seriously, insists that something be done about them. Wherefore, trouble is brewing in the Metropolitan Coach Company, that being the name of the corporation responsible for the herdic crime.

General Johnston has received a report on the case of the herdic, and probably will lay it before the Commissioners soon. As a matter of fact, the outlook for making the decrepit old wagons

render real transportation upon which the public can depend, isn't as bright as it might be.

### The Law.

There are two pieces of law relating to herdies, and neither is very thoroughly equipped with saw-teeth. One of them is this:

"That persons, firms or corporations operating vehicles for hire, or for the transportation of passengers in the District of Columbia, with sufficient regularity to enable the public to take passage therein at any point intermediate to the stable or stand of such vehicle, or operate such vehicle over a route sufficiently definite to enable the public to ascertain the streets and avenues on which such vehicle can be found en route, shall pay license taxes as follows: For each vehicle with a seating capacity not to exceed ten passengers, six dollars per annum; for each vehicle with a seating capacity exceeding ten passengers, twelve dollars per annum. No herdic shall be issued under this paragraph without the approval of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

That was a paragraph in the District appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1902. The old horse-drawn herdies operated under it peacefully until 1908, when the following was made part of the law regulating the operation of street cars at the Union Station:

"That existing transfer arrangements between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Metropolitan Coach Company, a corporation of the District of Columbia, shall not be terminated, except by authority of Congress, until the Metropolitan Coach Company shall, within one year after the passage of this act, substitute motor vehicles, to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the herdies now used by it, its right to appear, its line shall cease and determine."

### Its Rights.

Now, the interesting part of this is that it may amount to a charter to the Metropolitan Coach Company. The company never had a charter and, in fact, had no rights, which Congress, in 1908, said would be forfeited if it didn't put on motor vehicles. Now, the company contends, it has rights, having been recognized by Congress.

There are two ways the Commissioners may be able to get the herdic ran like self-respecting transportation vehicles. One would be to refuse to issue a license under authority of the act of 1908. The other would be to have Congress pass a bill specifically making conditions as to schedule and service. At present the Commissioners have no authority under which they can force the company to run its cars at regular intervals, and it is the herdic's power to hold up the license.

In the meantime, the herdies continue to run at least once or twice a week, and thousands of people living along its theoretical route may continue to wait on the corners or walk just as they prefer. For the present, at least, that's about all they can do.

## PAPAL BLESSING FOR COLUMBUS KNIGHTS AT BIG CEREMONY

Dr. Falconio, Pope's Representative, to Celebrate Mass at Communion Service.

The Most Rev. Diomedo Falconio, D. D., archbishop of Larissa, papal delegate to the United States, will celebrate mass at a service at which 1,700 Knights of Columbus will receive the holy communion at the Immaculate Conception Church, Eighth and N streets northwest, April 30. The papal delegates will also preach the sermon, and at the end of the mass will bestow the papal blessing.

He will be assisted by the chaplains of the councils, the Rev. Dr. George A. Dougherty, vice rector of the Catholic University, Washington Council; the Rev. Thomas A. Walsh, of St. Paul's, Keane Council; the Rev. Clarence E. Walker, of Holy Comforter, Carroll Council; the Rev. Dr. Ketchum, director of the bureau of Indian missions, Spalding Council; and the Rev. C. A. Eckenrode, Shrine of the Sacred Heart, Potomac Council.

The committee on arrangements for the mass is composed of George R. Pettit, Washington Council; Charles W. Darr, Keane; Patrick J. Haultgan, Carroll; William P. Normoye, Spalding; and Dr. William B. Daly, Potomac. The Washington Council will celebrate the institution of the order of the Knights of Columbus in the District of Columbia, April 25.

## Wealthy Youth Turns Clerk for Bride's Sake

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 22.—From an excellently appointed dormitory on the Harvard "gold coast," Mr. Auburn street, where the scions of hundreds of wealthy families live, while attending Harvard, to a small furnished room on Hemenway street, in the Back Bay district of Boston, is the change in environment of Nelson Gammons, young student, who, in defiance of his mother's wishes, married Mary Guffire, former wife of Rufus Gaynor, son of the mayor of New York city.

The elopement of the wealthy young student and the pretty Italian girl was one of the sensations of the fall term at the university and was immediately followed by the retirement of Gammons as a student.

Determined to make any sacrifice rather than give up the wife who has been responsible for his change in social condition, Gammons has gone to work as an assistant bookkeeper. Every morning finds him hard at work on the books of J. Frank Cutter, automobile dealer of Cambridge, and sometimes until late in the evening he remains there, bent upon learning the automobile business, which he has chosen as his life's work.

## ASKS PENSION FOR HER FOUR YEARS IN RANKS AS SOLDIER

Wyoming Woman Discloses That She Fought Through War Disguised.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., April 22.—Not many men have had the varied and adventurous life led by Mrs. Louise E. Bliss, of Sheridan, who has just applied for a pension, on the grounds that dressed as a man, she served four years in the Federal army as a member of Company G, Sixty-third Infantry, from Illinois, from 1861 to 1865. Mrs. Bliss is now an old woman, with white hair and wrinkled face, and is almost destitute. On one cheek she bears the scar left by a bullet fired at Vicksburg; a long, livid gash across the upper left arm is a memento of Corinth and a Confederate saber.

According to the story told by Mrs. Bliss to the pension agent, and sworn to by her, she was living in Illinois at Jonesboro when the war broke out. She was enthusiastic and patriotic and wanted to join the army, but of course could not do so in skirts. So she cut off her hair, obtained a suit of man's clothing, and applied for enlistment. In the excitement and hurry of the early days of enlistment, when there were thousands of applicants, the disguised girl was passed, and found herself a member of Colonel McCowan's regiment, the Sixty-third Infantry. She was assigned to Company G, under Captain Richardson.

After drilling and being otherwise "whipped" into line, the Sixty-third started South, and with it went the girl soldier. For four years she stood the strain of army and camp life, taking her "medicine" as it came to her, and in all ways being treated as were the other soldiers of the regiment.

Throughout the Vicksburg campaign the Sixty-third Illinois saw much fighting, and no man of it did more than the young woman. She was wounded twice in that campaign, both times in the head. Her white hair hides one scar; the other is plainly visible on the cheek. And at Corinth she received a saber cut which cost her a pint of blood.

Just before the war ended the true sex of the young soldier became known to a comrade, and immediately after being mustered out of the service, because of the termination of hostilities, she married John Siber, who had served in the same company and regiment with her throughout the war.

Siber died some years later, and the widow married a man named Leander Bliss, an ex-soldier of the Third California Regiment.

Mrs. Bliss has all the necessary papers in connection with her four years' military service, and her friends anticipate little trouble in obtaining the pension.

## EPISCOPAL CLERGY AND WOMEN OPEN CONGRESS TUESDAY

### On Way to Capital From All Parts of United States.

### PRESIDENT TO BE GUEST OF HONOR

### Reception at White House on Program for the First Day.

Protestant Episcopal ministers and laymen from all parts of the United States are today en route to Washington to attend their twenty-ninth annual congress, which opens Tuesday at St. John's Episcopal church. Most of the delegates will arrive Monday and will make their headquarters at the Arlington Hotel.

Daily sessions will be held, morning and evening, in Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution, until its close Friday afternoon.

Among the interesting social features will be a reception to the visitors Tuesday afternoon at the White House by President and Mrs. Taft, followed by a reception at the National Cathedral School for Girls at St. Alban, by the bishop of Washington.

Tuesday evening President Taft will deliver an address to the congress, and on Thursday afternoon the visitors will be taken on a pilgrimage to Mt. Vernon on the steamer Macalester.

Religious ceremonies at St. John's Church on Tuesday at 10 a. m. will mark the opening of the congress, when the Rt. Rev. John G. Murray, bishop of Maryland, will deliver the communion address. Communion services will be held each morning at 7 o'clock at St. John's.

### President Honor Guest.

President Taft will be the guest of honor at the opening business session of the congress Tuesday evening at Continental Hall. Following his address, papers upon the theme, "The Value of Protestantism," will be read by Dr. Joseph Packard, of Baltimore, and the Very Rev. Selden P. Delany, of Milwaukee. Other addresses will be made by Lawson Purdy, tax commissioner of New York, and the Rev. Leighton Parks, of New York.

Woman's suffrage will be considered in debate before the congress at the Wednesday morning session, when the feminine cause will be espoused by Mrs. James Leal Laidlaw, of New York, chairman of the Woman Suffrage party of Manhattan, and Miss Acheson, of Philadelphia.

Men will reply to the women speakers. "The Seat of Authority in Church Government" will be the subject for discussion Wednesday evening. The speakers will be the Revs. Loring W. Batten, of New York; Louis S. Osborne, of New York; Stephen C. Cheney, of Philadelphia, and Edwin A. White, of Bloomfield, N. J.

Rev. William L. Croton, of Philadelphia; the Rev. Elwood, of Worcester, Mass., and the Rev. George C. Stewart, of Evanston, Ill., will speak Thursday morning. The evening session Christian missions will be discussed by four of the best-known churchmen of the nation: Bishop Joseph M. Hall, of Indianapolis; Rev. H. Symonds, vicar of Christ Church Cathedral at Montreal, Canada; the Rev. Theodore Seward, of New York, and the Rev. Reese S. Alsop, of Brooklyn.

### Revision of Prayer Book.

Revision of the Episcopal prayer book to meet modern conditions will be the theme before the congress Friday morning. Among those discussing this subject will be the Rev. Cyrus Townsend Brady, clergyman and author, of Kansas City; "The Plan of Revision in the Development of Christian Character" will be the subject for the closing session Friday afternoon.

The honorary president and chairman of the congress will be the Bishop of Washington, who has arranged for the opening of many Washington homes to the delegates.

Justice H. Lur